AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please substitute the following marked up paragraph(s) for the paragraph(s) now appearing in the currently filed specification:

Paragraph beginning at Page 17, line 8:

To the contrary, when a negative voltage is applied as a control voltage to the voltage control terminal electrode 23, the PIN diodes D11 and D12 ~~are~~ (not shown in FIG. 3) are turned off. Thereby, as shown in Fig. 4, the frequency shifting capacitors Cs1 and Cs2 become open, and the pass frequency is increased. Then, the dielectric resonators R1 and R2 are coupled to each other via the electromagnetic field coupling K and the capacitive coupling caused by the frequency shifting capacitors Cs1 and Cs2, and the coupling adjustment capacitor C11. Accordingly, the pass bandwidth obtained when the PIN diodes D11 and D12 are off and that obtained when the PIN diodes D11 and D12 are on can be set independently with a reduced number of parts and a small current consumption.

Paragraph beginning at Page 19, line 12:

In the dielectric filter 31 having the above-described configuration, ~~the~~ a frequency shifting capacitor ~~Cs1~~ is formed by the separated electrode 34 and the inner conductor 16 of the resonance hole 13 which oppose ~~opposes~~ each other so as to sandwich the gap 32 and generate capacitive coupling between the separated electrode 34 and the inner conductor 16. Similarly, ~~the~~ a frequency shifting capacitor ~~Cs2~~ is formed by the separated electrode 35 and the inner conductor 16 of the resonance hole 14 which oppose each other so as to sandwich the conductor gap 32 and generate electrostatic capacitive coupling between the separated electrode 35 and the inner conductor 16. As a result, the dielectric filter 31 can be reduced in size. As compared with the filter 11 of the above-

described first embodiment, the height of the dielectric filter can ~~even~~ be ~~more~~ even further reduced.

Paragraph beginning at Page 21, line 11:

In the dielectric filter 41 having the above-described configuration, ~~the~~ a frequency shifting capacitor ~~Cs1~~ is formed by the separated electrode 44 and the inner conductor 16 of the resonance hole 13 which oppose each other via the conductor gap 32 and generate electrostatic capacitive coupling between the separated electrode 44 and the inner conductor 16 of the resonance hole 13. Similarly, ~~the~~ a frequency shifting capacitor ~~Cs2~~ is formed by the separated electrode 45 and the inner conductor 16 of the resonance hole 14 which oppose each other via the conductor gap 32 to generate electrostatic capacitive coupling between the separated electrode 45 and the inner conductor 16. As a result, the dielectric filter 41 can be reduced in size.

Paragraph beginning at page 23, line 16:

In the dielectric filter 51 having the above-described configuration, ~~the~~ a frequency shifting capacitor ~~Cs1~~ is formed, due to generation of an electrostatic capacitance between the separated electrode 54 and the inner conductors 16 of the resonance holes 13. Similarly, ~~the~~ a frequency shifting capacitor ~~the~~ a is formed, due to generation of an electrostatic capacitance between the separated electrode 55 and the inner conductors 16 of the resonance holes 14. Accordingly, the dielectric filter 51 has the same equivalent electric circuit as that of the electric circuit of FIG. 2 except ~~excepting~~ that the coupling adjustment capacitor C11 is excluded. As a result, the small-sized dielectric filter 51 can be obtained.

Paragraph beginning at Page 25, line 21:

In the dielectric filter 71 having the above-described configuration, ~~the~~ a frequency shifting capacitor ~~Cs1~~ is formed by the separated electrode 75 and the inner conductor 16 of the resonance hole 13 which are opposed to each other so as to sandwich the conductor gaps 32 and generate electrostatic capacitive coupling, respectively. Similarly, ~~the~~ a frequency shifting capacitor ~~Cs2~~ is formed by the separated electrode 74 opposed to the inner conductor 16 of the resonance hole 14 so as to sandwich the conductor gap 32 and generate electrostatic capacitive coupling.

Paragraph beginning at Page 27, line 15:

In the dielectric filter 91 having the above-described configuration, ~~the~~ a frequency shifting capacitor ~~Cs1~~ is formed by generation of an electrostatic capacitance between the metallic pin 95 and the inner conductor 16 of the resonance hole 13. A ~~The~~ frequency shifting capacitor ~~Cs2~~ is formed by generation of an electrostatic capacitance between the metallic pin 94 and the inner conductor 16 of the resonance hole 14. Thus, the frequency shifting capacitors ~~Cs1 and Cs2~~ have the structure of a so-called coaxial capacitor, and therefore, have a large electrostatic capacitance, respectively. The dielectric capacitor 91 has substantially the same equivalent circuit as that of the electric circuit of FIG. 2 except that the coupling adjustment capacitor C11 is excluded.

Paragraph beginning at Page 30, line 20:

In the dielectric filter 111 having the above-described configuration, ~~the~~ frequency shifting capacitors ~~Cs1 and Cs2~~ are formed by the separated electrodes 24 and 25 formed on the upper face 12c of the dielectric block 12 and the inner conductors 16 of the resonance holes 13 and 14. Furthermore, the PIN diodes D11 and D12 and the

inductors L11 and L12 are mounted in the concavity 112 on the upper face 12c of the dielectric block 12. Accordingly, the dielectric filter 111 can be reduced in size.

Paragraph beginning on Page 32, line 9:

The separated electrodes 24 and 25 are formed on the lower portion 19 on the upper face 12c of the dielectric block 12 so as not to be electrically connected to the outer conductor 17 and the voltage control terminal electrode 23. As shown in FIG. ~~13~~ 12, the separated electrodes 24 and 25 extend from the upper face 12c to substantially central positions within the resonance holes 13 and 14, respectively. The separated electrodes 24 and 25 are extended around the whole of the circumferences of the inner wall surfaces of the resonance holes 13 and 14 substantially in the centers of the resonance holes 13 and 14, respectively (FIG. 13). The inner conductors 16 of the resonance holes 13 and 14 are opposed at respective gaps 32 to the separated electrodes 24 and 25 in the resonance holes 13 and 14. Furthermore, as shown in FIG. 14, the outer conductor 17 is elongated into the inner wall lower-surfaces of the resonance holes 13 and 14, in the vicinity of the opening end-face 12a.

Paragraph beginning on Page 33, line 10:

In the dielectric filter 121 having the above-described configuration, ~~the~~ a frequency shifting capacitor ~~Cs1~~ is formed by the separated electrode 24 and the inner conductor 16 of the resonance hole 13 which are opposed to each other so as to sandwich the conductor gap 32. Similarly, ~~the~~ a frequency shifting capacitor ~~Cs2~~ is formed by the separated electrode 25 and the inner conductor 16 of the resonance hole ~~13~~ 14 which are opposed to each other so as to sandwich the conductor gap 32. Moreover, the inductors L11 and L12 are mounted onto the lower portion 19 of the step 18, and moreover, the

PIN diodes D11 and D12 are mounted in the resonance holes 13 and 14, respectively. Therefore, the dielectric filter 121 can be reduced in size.